

# Extreme Synchrotron BL Lac Objects

## Stretching the Blazar sequence

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**Abstract.** We performed an observational program with the X-ray satellite *BeppoSAX*, to study objects with extreme synchrotron peak frequencies ( $\nu_{\text{peak}} > 1$  keV). Of the seven sources observed, five revealed or confirmed their extreme nature. Four showed peak frequencies in the range 1–5 keV, while one (IES 1426+428) displayed a flat power law spectrum ( $\alpha_x = 0.92 \pm 0.04$ ) which locates its synchrotron peak at or above 100 keV. This is the third source of this type ever found, after Mkn 501 and IES 2344+514. In the context of the whole blazar class, the broad band properties of these objects confirm the scenario of a synchrotron peak smoothly spanning the IR – X-ray range, which explains the multi-frequency properties of the blazar class. Our data also confirm the large  $\nu_{\text{peak}}$  variability which seems to characterize this class of sources, compared with lower  $\nu_{\text{peak}}$  objects. Given the high synchrotron peak energies, which flag the presence of high energy electrons, these extreme BL Lacs are also good candidates for TeV emission, and therefore good probes of the IR background.

**Key words.** BL Lacertae objects: individual: IES 0033+595, IES 0120+340, PKS 0548–322, GB 1114+203, IES 1218+304, IES 1426+428, H 2356–309 – X-rays: general – TeV: general

## 1. Introduction

Among active galactic nuclei (AGNs), blazars are the objects most dominated by non thermal continuum emission, which extends from radio to gamma rays, and whose properties are best explained by emitting plasma in relativistic motion towards the observer, closely aligned with the line of sight (see e.g. Urry & Padovani 1995). Their spectral energy distribution (SED), in a  $\nu F_\nu$  representation, is characterized by two main broad peaks: that at low energy is commonly explained as synchrotron emission by highly relativistic electrons, while that at higher energy is probably due to Inverse Compton emission of the same electrons off seed photons, which can be either the same synchrotron photons produced locally, or photons from the external environment (see e.g. Ghisellini et al. 1996; Sikora et al. 1997; Ghisellini & Madau 1997; Dermer et al. 1997).

Among blazars, BL Lacertae objects are the sources with the highest variety of synchrotron peak frequencies, ranging from the IR–optical to the UV–soft-X bands (called Low or High energy peak BL Lacs, i.e. LBL or HBL, respectively; see

Padovani & Giommi 1995). In the past the picture given by X-ray and radio surveys presented a bimodality in the distribution of the sources, with radio–selected objects mostly LBLs, and X-ray selected mostly HBLs. New results are now revealing a more continuous scenario. On one hand, new surveys like the DXRBS (Perlman et al. 1998), the RGB (Laurent–Muehleisen et al. 1998) and the REX (Caccianiga et al. 1999) are showing a more continuous and “smoother” range in peak frequencies. The “gap” in the SEDs properties is now filled thanks to the covering of previously unexplored regions of the parameters space (in  $F_x$ ,  $F_r$  and broad band spectral indices  $\alpha_{rx}$ ,  $\alpha_{ro}$  and  $\alpha_{ox}$ ). On the other hand, the *BeppoSAX* observations of Mkn 501 (Pian et al. 1997) and IES 2344+514 (Giommi et al. 2000) have revealed that the synchrotron peak not only can reach the 2–10 keV band (as was known for few sources, like Mkn 421), but can go even further, up or above 100 keV, at least in a flaring state. These exceptional observations have extended by nearly two orders of magnitude the known “available” range of synchrotron peak frequencies, disclosing a new region of possible physical parameters that can give us valuable insights on the still unknown particle acceleration mechanism.

At present, however, very little is known about such extreme objects: we do not know if they are very rare or not, and if these energies are reached only during flares or also in normal, “quiescent” states. Another interesting topic is if there exists an upper limit to the peak frequency, and if we have already observed it or not. In order to answer to these questions, a necessary step is to find and study other objects of this kind, sampling more accurately the high energy region ( $> 1$  keV) of the peak sequence. With this goal, we have proposed and performed an observational campaign using the *BeppoSAX* satellite (Boella et al. 1997), after selecting a sample of candidates. The X-ray band is ideal for this purpose: in this band, objects characterized by different synchrotron peak frequencies show different spectral properties, according to the dominant radiation process (synchrotron or inverse Compton). This provides means to roughly estimate the position of the synchrotron peak, with the aid of the overall SED shape to recognize the origin of the X-ray emission.

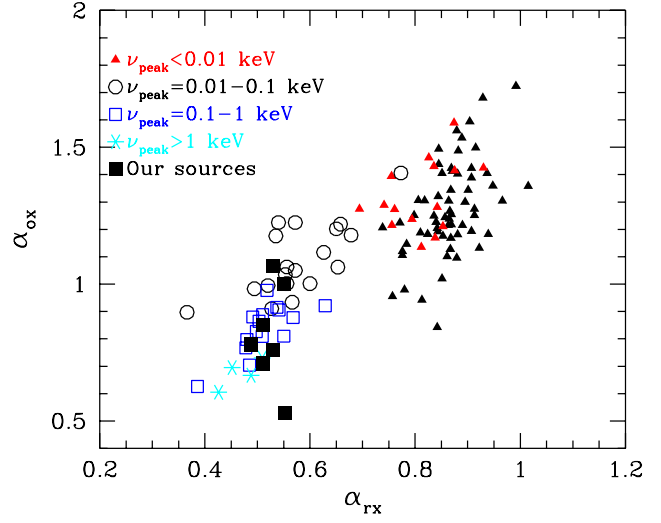
In fact, the X-ray spectral index might even be considered *the* parameter by which to classify the source: BL Lacs which have the synchrotron peak in the IR band (i.e. LBLs), have a flat ( $\alpha_x < 1$ ) X-ray spectral index, due to inverse Compton emission, as for FSRQs<sup>1</sup>. As the peak shifts towards higher energies, the synchrotron emission becomes more and more dominant in the X-ray band, and so we have, in sequence: intermediate BL Lacs, where we see the high energy tail of the synchrotron emission in the soft X-ray band and the flat inverse Compton spectrum in the hard band, resulting in a concave X-ray spectral shape ( $\alpha_{\text{soft}} > 1$  and  $\alpha_{\text{hard}} < 1$ ); HBLs, where the X-ray band is completely dominated by the synchrotron emission above its peak, and so show a steep spectral index ( $\alpha_x > 1$ ); and Extreme BL Lacs, where the synchrotron peak becomes visible directly in the X-ray band at energies  $> 1$  keV (resulting in a convex spectrum with  $\alpha_{\text{soft}} < 1$  and  $\alpha_{\text{hard}} > 1$ , or in a flat X-ray slope all the way up to the maximum observable X-ray energies, as in the case of Mkn 501). Thanks to its wide energy band (0.1–100 keV), the *BeppoSAX* satellite offers the best opportunity to identify and study these extreme sources.

## 2. The sample

Our candidates have been selected from the HEAO1 survey, the Einstein Slew Survey and the Rosat All Sky Survey Bright Sources Catalogue (RASSBSC), using also information in other bands to construct the SEDs and to determine the broad band spectral indices ( $\alpha_{ro}$ ,  $\alpha_{ox}$  and  $\alpha_{rx}$ ). These are good indicators of the location of the synchrotron peak, since objects of different characteristics tend to gather in different regions of the parameter space (Stoeckel et al. 1991; Padovani & Giommi 1995; Fossati et al. 1998; Padovani et al. 1997; see also Fig. 1).

The selection criteria were based on properties suggesting a high value of the synchrotron peak energy:

<sup>1</sup> We call flat or steep a power law spectrum with index  $\alpha < 1$  or  $\alpha > 1$  respectively. This convention corresponds to rising or decaying (with frequency) spectra in a  $\nu-\nu F_\nu$  plot.



**Fig. 1.** The plane  $\alpha_{ox}-\alpha_{rx}$  for the SLEW sample of BL Lacs, the 1 Jy sample of BL Lacs and the 2 Jy sample of FSRQs. All sources with  $\alpha_{rx} < 0.7$  are X-ray selected BL Lacs. The SED of all sources has been fitted with a cubic function in order to find the synchrotron peak frequency  $\nu_{\text{peak}}$  (Fossati et al. 1998). Filled squares mark the location of the observed candidates.

- a very high  $F_x/F_{\text{radio}}$  ratio ( $> 3 \times 10^{-10}$  erg cm $^{-2}$  s $^{-1}$ /Jy, measured at least once, in the [0.1–2.4] keV band and at 5 GHz respectively);
- flat X-ray spectrum (when available), connecting smoothly with the flux at lower frequencies;
- appropriate values of  $\alpha_{ro}$ ,  $\alpha_{ox}$  and  $\alpha_{rx}$  (see e.g. Fig. 1).

In addition, a high X-ray flux ( $> 10^{-11}$  erg s $^{-1}$  cm $^{-2}$ ) was also requested, to achieve a good detection in the PDS instrument.

## 3. BeppoSAX observations

In Table 1 we report the observation log and some basic information for the seven observed sources. The LECS and PDS exposure times are usually shorter than the MECS ones, due to light leakage in the LECS instrument, which forces to take the exposures only during the part of the orbit in the earth shadow cone; and due to the on-off source switching for the PDS instrument.

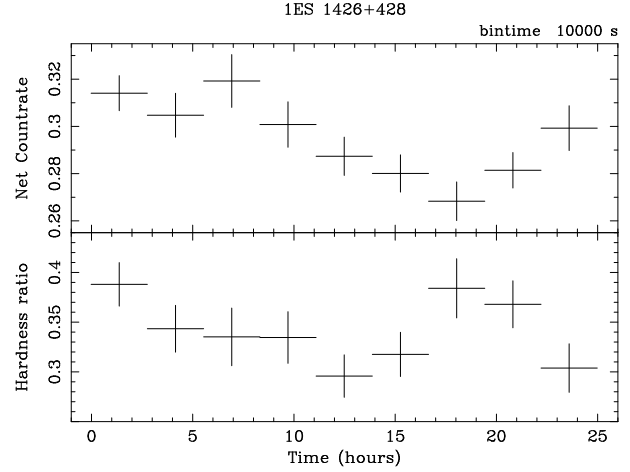
The data analysis was based on the linearized, cleaned event files obtained from the *BeppoSAX* Science Data Center (SDC) on-line archive (Giommi & Fiore 1997). The data from the single MECS units were merged in one event file by SDC, based on sky coordinates. The event file was then screened with a time filter (from SDC) to exclude those intervals related to events without attitude solution (i.e. conversion from detector to sky coordinates), as recommended by SDC (see Handbook for NFI Spectral Analysis, Fiore et al., 1999). Due to remaining calibration uncertainties, the channels 1–10 and over 4 keV for the LECS, and 0–36 and 220–256 for the MECS were excluded from the spectral analysis. Standard extraction radii of 4 and 8

**Table 1. Log of the observations**

Date	Detector	Exp. Time seconds	Net countrate full band counts/s
<b>1ES 0033+595</b> $z = ?$ <b>gal. <math>N_H = 4.24 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}</math></b>			
18–19 Dec. 99	LECS	13267	$0.368 \pm 0.006$
	MECS	43424	$0.766 \pm 0.004$
	PDS	22877	$0.503 \pm 0.052$
<b>1ES 0120+340</b> $z = 0.272$ <b>gal. <math>N_H = 5.15 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}</math></b>			
3–4 Jan. 99	LECS	9661	$0.198 \pm 0.005$
	MECS	32039	$0.260 \pm 0.003$
	PDS	16263	$0.381 \pm 0.065$
2–3 Feb. 99	LECS	4848	$0.179 \pm 0.008$
	MECS	21562	$0.213 \pm 0.003$
	PDS	10128	$0.196 \pm 0.082$
<b>PKS 0548–322</b> $z = 0.069$ <b>gal. <math>N_H = 2.51 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}</math></b>			
20 Feb. 99	LECS	9328	$0.280 \pm 0.006$
	MECS	12439	$0.350 \pm 0.005$
	PDS	9355	$0.142 \pm 0.083$
26–27 Feb. 99	MECS	2025	$0.309 \pm 0.013$
7–8 April 99	LECS	5251	$0.222 \pm 0.008$
	MECS	18943	$0.248 \pm 0.004$
	PDS	10164	$0.039 \pm 0.085$
<b>GB 1114+203</b> $z = ?$ <b>gal. <math>N_H = 1.36 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}</math></b>			
13–15 Dec. 99	LECS	13551	$0.195 \pm 0.004$
	MECS	42355	$0.128 \pm 0.002$
	PDS	20432	$-0.026 \pm 0.051$
<b>1ES 1218+304</b> $z = 0.182$ <b>gal. <math>N_H = 1.78 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}</math></b>			
12–14 July 99	LECS	10626	$0.284 \pm 0.006$
	MECS	42693	$0.268 \pm 0.003$
	PDS	20670	$0.108 \pm 0.051$
<b>1ES 1426+428</b> $z = 0.129$ <b>gal. <math>N_H = 1.36 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}</math></b>			
8–9 Feb. 99	LECS	15153	$0.232 \pm 0.004$
	MECS	40657	$0.293 \pm 0.003$
	PDS	20432	$0.487 \pm 0.058$
<b>H 2356–309</b> $z = 0.165$ <b>gal. <math>N_H = 1.33 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}</math></b>			
21–22 June 98	LECS	15098	$0.327 \pm 0.005$
	MECS	41034	$0.374 \pm 0.003$
	PDS	18035	$0.150 \pm 0.063$

arcmin for MECS and LECS respectively were used, except for PKS 0548–322 (see paragraph 3.2.3).

The PDS instrument has no imaging capability, and its f.o.v. ( $\sim 1.4^\circ$  FWHM) is larger than the other Narrow Field Instruments (radius  $\sim 28'$  for the MECS). Therefore there is the possibility for PDS spectra to be contaminated by hard serendipitous sources in the f.o.v, not visible in the smaller MECS images. To explore this possibility, for each object we checked in the NED and WGACAT databases for the presence of potentially contaminating sources.



**Fig. 2.** MECS lightcurve and Hardness Ratio for 1ES 1426+428, defined as (5–10 keV)/(2–5 keV) countrates.

### 3.1. Time analysis

We looked for time variability in each observation, using time bins from 500 to 10,000 s: no significant variability has been detected ( $\chi^2$ -test constance probabilities  $> 20\%$ ), except for 1ES 1426+428. For this source the lightcurve clearly shows a trend (see Fig. 2), with a flux decreasing in the central part of the observation by about  $\sim 10\%$  in 10 hours, before rising again. This variability is indicated by the low  $\chi^2$ -test probability of constant flux ( $< 0.02\%$ ), and confirmed by the fact that the same pattern is visible in the lightcurves from the single MECS2 and MECS3 instruments. No significant variations are present in the LECS lightcurves, but the lower statistics does not allow to draw conclusions on a different behaviour of the low energy emission. Fig. 2 also shows the corresponding hardness ratio (HR): the scatter is not compatible with a constant value. After the 11th hour there seems to be an anticorrelation between the HR and the countrate. However the significance of this anticorrelation is small: there is still a  $\sim 20\%$  probability to obtain the same correlation coefficient from a random sample.

### 3.2. Spectral Analysis

The spectral analysis was performed with the XSPEC 10.0 package, using the latest available response matrices and blank-sky background files (at 01/2000).

Particular attention was paid to the LECS blank-sky files, choosing those extracted in the same coordinate frame as the source files, to avoid the errors in the background subtraction arising from the different scaling of the area between raw and sky-detector coordinates.

The spectra were rebinned both with more than 20 net counts in each new bin and using the rebinning files provided by SDC, applying the Gehrels statistical weight (Gehrels 1986) when the resulting net counts were below 20 (typically 12–15 in some low energy channels of LECS). Various checks have shown that our results are independent, within the uncertainties, of the adopted rebinning. The LECS/MECS normalization

Single power-law fits, Lecs+Mecs

Source (IAU name)	Date	$N_{\text{H}}$ $10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	$\alpha_x$	$F_{1 \text{ keV}}$ $\mu\text{Jy}$	$F_{2-10 \text{ keV}}$ $\text{ergs cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	$\frac{\text{Lecs}}{\text{Mecs}}$	$\chi^2_r/\text{d.o.f.}$	notes
<b>0033+595</b>	18/12/99	42.4 <i>fixed</i>	$0.93 \pm 0.02$	$13.5 \pm 0.3$	$5.9 \times 10^{-11}$	0.60	2.24/152	+ PDS
		$75 \pm 7$	$1.05 \pm 0.04$	$16.8 \pm 0.7$	$6.0 \times 10^{-11}$	0.69	1.12/151	
<b>0120+340</b>	<b>3/1/99</b>	5.15 <i>fixed</i>	$1.08 \pm 0.04$	$5.0 \pm 0.3$	$1.7 \times 10^{-11}$	0.68	0.98/122	LECS > 0.3 keV <sup>1)</sup>
		$8.5^{+3.9}_{-4.3}$	$1.11 \pm 0.06$	$5.2 \pm 0.3$	$1.7 \times 10^{-11}$	0.70	0.96/121	LECS > 0.3 keV <sup>1)</sup>
		$9.9^{+1.9}_{-3.0}$	$1.13 \pm 0.06$	$5.2 \pm 0.3$	$1.7 \times 10^{-11}$	0.71	0.96/122	LECS total <sup>1)</sup>
	2/2/99	5.15 <i>fixed</i>	$1.23 \pm 0.05$	$4.8 \pm 0.3$	$1.3 \times 10^{-11}$	0.63	1.15/95	
		$8.9^{+2.4}_{-6.1}$	$1.31 \pm 0.09$	$5.4^{+0.4}_{-0.5}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-11}$	0.68	0.96/94	
<b>0548-322</b>	20/2/99	2.51 <i>fixed</i>	$0.88 \pm 0.04$	$5.1 \pm 0.3$	$2.4 \times 10^{-11}$	0.77	1.83/85	
		$4.9^{+0.8}_{-1.1}$	$1.03 \pm 0.07$	$6.3 \pm 0.4$	$2.3 \times 10^{-11}$	0.73	1.09/84	
	<b>26/2/99</b>	2.51 <i>fixed</i>	$1.32 \pm 0.19$	$7.5^{+1.5}_{-1.9}$	$1.8 \times 10^{-11}$	—	0.58/17	MECS only
	<b>7/4/99</b>	2.51 <i>fixed</i>	$1.14 \pm 0.05$	$5.0 \pm 0.3$	$1.6 \times 10^{-11}$	0.66	1.10/79	
		$4.7^{+1.0}_{-1.6}$	$1.24 \pm 0.08$	$5.7 \pm 0.4$	$1.5 \times 10^{-11}$	0.68	0.72/78	
<b>1114+203</b>	13/12/99	1.36 <i>fixed</i>	$1.53 \pm 0.03$	$3.7 \pm 0.2$	$6.7 \times 10^{-12}$	0.74	3.14/83	
		$3.1 \pm 0.4$	$1.82^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$	$5.2^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$	$6.4 \times 10^{-12}$	0.65	1.42/82	
<b>1218+304</b>	12/7/99	1.78 <i>fixed</i>	$1.39 \pm 0.03$	$7.1^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$	$1.6 \times 10^{-11}$	0.66	1.95/94	
		$3.0^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$	$1.51 \pm 0.04$	$8.1 \pm 0.3$	$1.5 \times 10^{-11}$	0.67	1.15/93	
<b>1426+428</b>	<b>8/2/99</b>	1.36 <i>fixed</i>	$0.91 \pm 0.03$	$4.6 \pm 0.2$	$2.0 \times 10^{-11}$	0.68	1.00/90	
		$1.5^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$	$0.92 \pm 0.04$	$4.6 \pm 0.2$	$2.0 \times 10^{-11}$	0.68	1.00/89	
<b>2356-309</b>	21/6/99	1.33 <i>fixed</i>	$0.96 \pm 0.02$	$6.1 \pm 0.2$	$2.5 \times 10^{-11}$	0.72	3.17/37	+ PDS
		$2.3 \pm 0.3$	$1.06 \pm 0.04$	$7.0 \pm 0.3$	$2.5 \times 10^{-11}$	0.70	1.58/36	

Errors at 90% conf. level for 1 (fixed  $N_{\text{H}}$ ) and 2 (free  $N_{\text{H}}$ ) par. of interest. <sup>1)</sup>see text

**Table 2.** Single power-law fits with galactic and free absorption. In bold are highlighted the dates of those observations for which the single power-law model provides an adequate representation of the data. For the other observations, instead, a significantly better fit is provided by the broken power-law models (see Table 3).

factor was let free to vary: normal acceptable values should be within the 0.65–1.0 range, as indicated by SDC. For the PDS instead, the normalization factor was fixed at 0.9, as results from intercalibration tests performed on known sources (Fiore et al. 1999).

In order to unveil the possible presence of the synchrotron peak in the observed band, we have fitted routinely all datasets both with single and broken power-law models, with fixed Galactic and free absorption. The absorbing column density was parameterized in terms of  $N_{\text{H}}$ , the HI column density, with heavier elements fixed at solar abundances and cross sections taken from Morrison & McCammon (1983). The Galactic value was derived from the nh program at HEASARC (based on Dickey & Lockman 1990), except for 1ES 1218+304, for which a direct measure is available (Elvis et al. 1989). The results from the single power-law fits are reported in Table 2, while Table 3 reports the broken power-law fits parameters. Adopting a conservative approach, we assessed the presence of a spectral break when the broken power-law model was significantly better, according to the F-test, even with respect to

the single power-law model with free absorption. These are the cases presented in Table 3. Instead, when the fits were not significantly improved, we considered the single power-law model with free or galactic absorption as an adequate representation of the data.

For most of the single power-law models, as shown in Table 2, the fits are improved (with significance > 99.9%) adopting an absorption value greater than the galactic one. In most cases, however, the broken power-law models with galactic absorbing columns provided even better fits (according to the F-test, see Table 3). For 1ES 0033+595 and PKS 0548-322, instead, there is evidence for a higher column density also using the broken power-law models. To check if this extra absorption is real, we have used for these datasets also the “curved spectrum” model, as in Fossati et al. 2000.

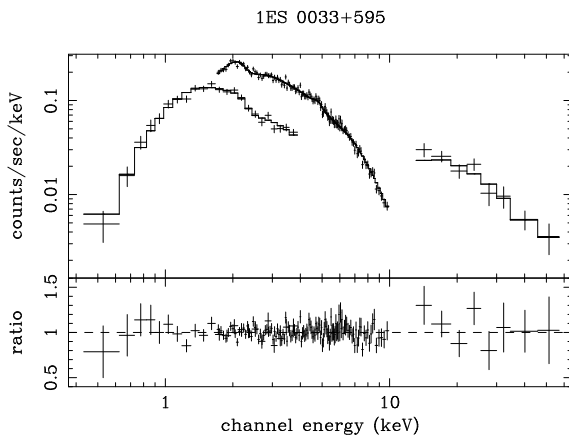
In the following sections we present the details of the analysis for each object, along with some notes on the individual characteristics.

Broken power-law fits

$N_{\text{H}}$ $10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	$\alpha_1$	$E_{\text{break}}$ keV	$\alpha_2$	$F_1$ keV $\mu\text{Jy}$	$F_{2-10 \text{ keV}}$ $\text{ergs cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	$\frac{\text{Lecs}}{\text{Mecs}}$	$\chi^2_r/\text{d.o.f.}$	F-test
<b>0033+595</b> fits LECS+MECS+PDS								
42.4 <i>fixed</i>	$0.34 \pm 0.13$	$2.4 \pm 0.2$	$1.03 \pm 0.03$	$8.7 \pm 0.7$	$5.9 \times 10^{-11}$	0.70	1.12/150	$\gtrsim 68\%$
$62^{+11}_{-11}$	$0.8^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$	$2.9^{+0.6}_{-2.5}$	$1.08^{+0.05}_{-0.12}$	$13.2 \pm 2.5$	$6.0 \times 10^{-11}$	0.70	1.05/149	$\gtrsim 99.6\%$
<b>0120+340</b> observation of 2/2/99								
5.15 <i>fixed</i>	$0.8^{+0.9}_{-0.3}$	$1.4^{+0.6}_{-0.8}$	$1.32 \pm 0.08$	$4.5^{+0.4}_{-1.9}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-11}$	0.70	0.92/93	$\gtrsim 97\%$
$5.6^{+4.4}_{-4.9}$	$0.8^{+1.7}_{-0.3}$	$1.4^{+0.4}_{-6.9}$	$1.32 \pm 0.09$	$4.5^{+0.5}_{-1.3}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-11}$	0.70	0.93/92	$\gtrsim 92\%$
<b>0548-322</b> observation of 20/2/99								
2.51 <i>fixed</i>	$0.3^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$	$1.0^{+0.2}_{-0.4}$	$1.04 \pm 0.05$	$6.5^{+0.8}_{-0.9}$	$2.3 \times 10^{-11}$	0.73	1.04/83	$\gtrsim 97\%$
$4.2^{+0.9}_{-1.1}$	$0.91^{+0.14}_{-0.08}$	$4.5^{+2.3}_{-1.7}$	$1.4^{+0.3}_{-0.6}$	$5.7 \pm 0.3$	$2.3 \times 10^{-11}$	0.77	0.95/82	$\gtrsim 99.8\%$
<b>1114+203</b>								
1.36 <i>fixed</i>	$1.37^{+0.07}_{-0.06}$	$1.6^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$	$1.89 \pm 0.08$	$4.4 \pm 0.4$	$6.2 \times 10^{-12}$	0.77	0.93/62	$> 99.9\%$
$1.5 \pm 0.6$	$1.40^{+0.22}_{-0.18}$	$1.6^{+0.4}_{-0.7}$	$1.89 \pm 0.09$	$4.4 \pm 0.4$	$6.2 \times 10^{-12}$	0.77	0.95/61	$> 99.9\%$
<b>1218+304</b>								
1.78 <i>fixed</i>	$1.15^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$	$1.7^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$	$1.56 \pm 0.05$	$7.0^{+0.5}_{-0.6}$	$1.5 \times 10^{-11}$	0.72	0.84/92	$> 99.9\%$
$1.6 \pm 0.7$	$1.11^{+0.23}_{-0.19}$	$1.6^{+0.4}_{-0.5}$	$1.56 \pm 0.06$	$6.9 \pm 0.6$	$1.5 \times 10^{-11}$	0.77	0.85/91	$> 99.9\%$
<b>2356-309</b> fits LECS+MECS+PDS								
1.33 <i>fixed</i>	$0.78^{+0.07}_{-0.06}$	$1.8^{+0.4}_{-0.4}$	$1.10 \pm 0.04$	$6.2 \pm 0.2$	$2.5 \times 10^{-11}$	0.73	0.95/35	$> 99.9\%$
$1.4 \pm 0.5$	$0.80^{+0.18}_{-0.13}$	$1.8^{+0.5}_{-0.8}$	$1.10 \pm 0.05$	$6.2 \pm 0.2$	$2.5 \times 10^{-11}$	0.73	0.97/34	$> 99.9\%$

Errors at 68% conf. level for 3 and 4 parameters of interest ( $\Delta\chi^2 = 3.52$  and  $4.72$  respectively).

**Table 3.** Broken power-law fits with galactic and free absorption. For these datasets, the broken power-law model is statistically preferred with respect to a single power-law model (the F-tests in the last column are against the single power-law model with free absorption).



**Fig. 3.** Broken power-law fit to the LECS+MECS+PDS data of 1ES 0033+595, with free galactic absorption.

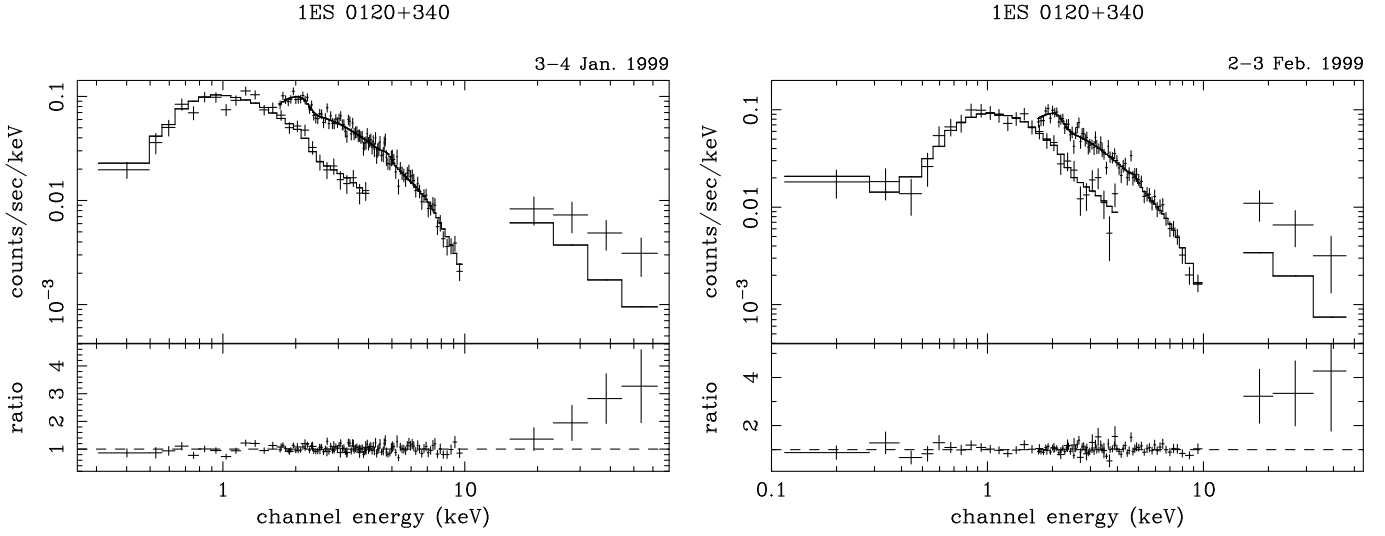
### 3.2.1. 1ES 0033+595

This source was detected in the LECS instrument only above 0.4 keV, due to the high galactic absorption, and in the PDS instrument up to  $\sim 60$  keV. The spectrum is characterized by a curved shape, which is better fitted by a broken power-law than by a single power-law model (with both fixed and free ab-

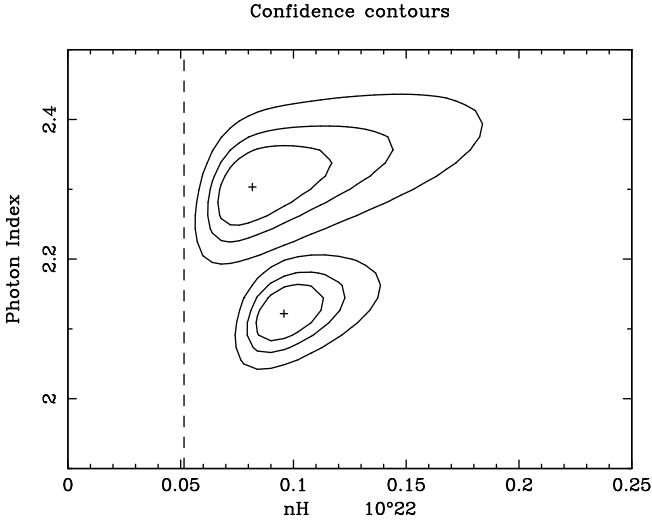
sorption). The best fit, however, still requires a column density in excess of the galactic value (see Table 3), with high significance (F-test  $\gtrsim 99.8\%$ ). The spectral indices before and after the break energy are lower and higher than 1, respectively, thus locating the synchrotron peak at the break energy itself, around 3 keV. The PDS data agree well with the extrapolation of the power-law after the break. The obtained  $N_{\text{H}}$  values higher than the galactic one cannot be accounted for by a curved model: this gives unphysical values for the spectral index at low energies ( $\alpha_1 = 0.1$  at 0.5 keV), for galactic absorption. More likely values ( $\alpha_1 = 0.6 - 0.8$ ) are obtained with a column density close to the one given by the broken power-law fit ( $5.7 - 6.3 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ). This object has been observed also by the Hubble Space Telescope as part of the “snapshot survey” of BL Lac objects, and was resolved into two point-like sources, with a separation of  $1''.58$ . It is a possible case of gravitational lensing (for a discussion of this hypothesis, see Scarpa et al. 1999, and Falomo & Kotilainen 1999).

### 3.2.2. 1ES 0120+340

This source was observed twice in a month, and was about  $\sim 20\%$  weaker during the second observation. The best fits are shown in Fig. 4. In both epochs, a good fit is obtained with the



**Fig. 4.** Best fits data and folded model, plus residuals, for the two observations of 1ES 0120+340. On the left, the model is a single power-law + galactic absorption (see text); on the right a broken power-law + galactic absorption. PDS data are probably contaminated (see text), and are not used for the fits.



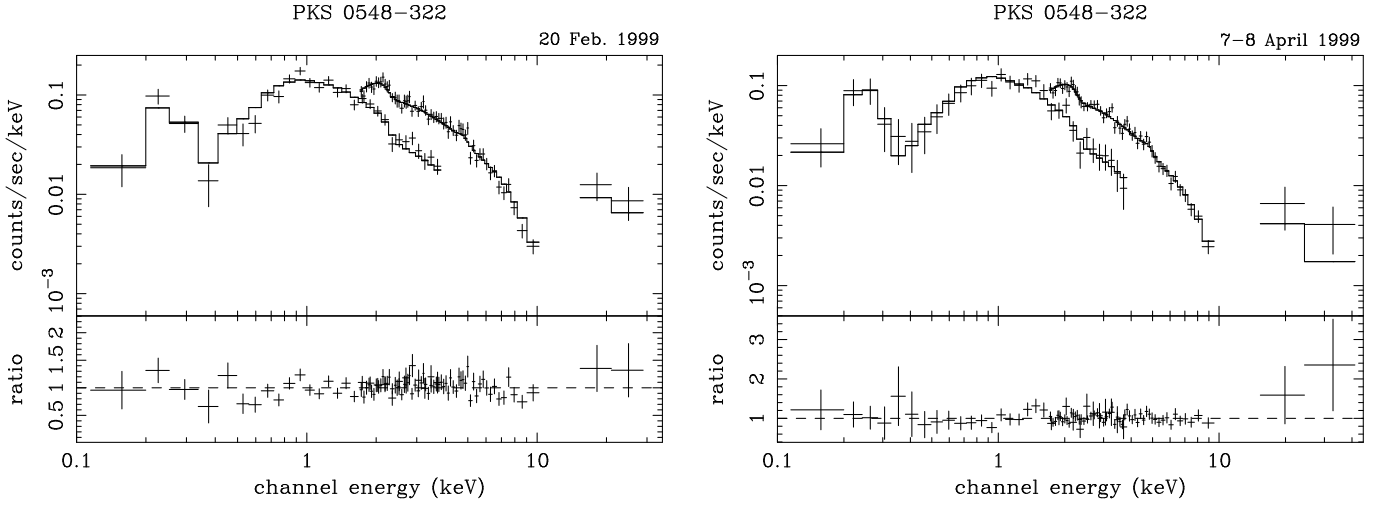
**Fig. 5.** Confidence contours for the photon index and column density from the single power-law fits to 1ES 0120+340 data. The upper one is for the 2/2/99 observation, the lower for the 3/1/99 one. The line indicates the galactic column density.

single power-law model, but with a free absorption well in excess of the galactic value, at more than 99.9% confidence (see Fig. 5). As shown in Fig. 5 (and also indicated by the different ratio of MECS/LECS countrates), the spectral index has varied significantly, so it was not possible to sum the observations to enhance the S/N ratio.

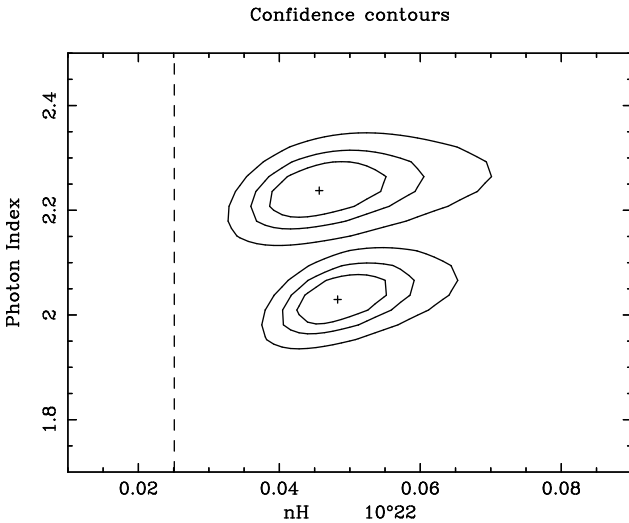
In the second observation, a better fit is provided by a broken power-law model with galactic absorption, according to the F-test ( $\gtrsim 97\%$ ). This is also consistent with previous results by Brinkmann et al. 1994 (RASS data), which reported absorption values near the galactic one [ $\alpha = 0.93 \pm 0.35$ ,  $N_H = 5.1 \pm 1.4 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ,  $\chi^2_\nu = 0.97 (13 d.o.f.)$ ,  $F_x = 4.50 \times 10^{-11} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  in the ROSAT band]. In the first observation, instead, a higher column density is required even with a broken

power-law model [ $\chi^2_\nu = 0.98 (120 d.o.f.)$ ], to be compared with  $\chi^2_\nu = 1.10 (121 d.o.f.)$  found with galactic  $N_H$ ]. Comparing the two LECS datasets, the main differences lie in the 0.1–0.3 keV range, where oddly the higher flux observation presents a lack of soft photons with respect to the lower flux data. A check on the local background, compared to the blank-sky one, showed no relevant differences. Although this behavior could in principle be due to a variable absorption, either local or at the source, the low S/N in that energy range does not allow to draw reliable conclusions. Beyond 0.3 keV, the galactic column density provides good fits both with single and broken power-law models. Given the previous ROSAT results, we regard it as the most likely hypothesis, however future observations with higher S/N are necessary to settle this issue.

The source was detected also with the PDS (see Fig. 4), but with a flux incompatible with that expected by a simple extrapolation of the LECS+MECS data. Possible explanations are a flattening ( $\alpha \sim 1$ ) of the spectrum due to the emerging of an inverse Compton component (not unconceivable, given its SED, see Fig. 14), or the contamination by other sources in the field of view not visible in the imaging instruments. This last hypothesis is corroborated by the presence, at  $36'$  from the BL Lac object, of the galaxy NGC 513 ( $z=0.0195$ ), identified as a Seyfert 2. Objects of this class, being heavily absorbed, can actually have a significant hard X-ray emission, even if the soft X-ray flux is low (the ROSAT WGACAT full band countrate for NGC 513 is  $0.0097 \pm 0.0014 \text{ cts/s}$ , corresponding to  $1.45 \times 10^{-13} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  for galactic absorption). To check this possibility, we have also added a power-law component to the model for the PDS data of 1ES 0120+340, to mimic the Seyfert 2 emission in the hard band, after accounting for the off-axis efficiency of the instrument. In this way, the PDS data of both epochs can be easily explained by a power-law component of  $\alpha \sim 0.7$  with a normalization at 1 keV of  $2.5 \pm 1.4 \mu\text{Jy}$ , which requires a column density of  $\approx 4 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  to account



**Fig. 6.** Best fit data and folded model, plus residuals, for the first and third observations of PKS 0548–322. The left panel shows the best fit model using a broken power-law model, the right panel using a single power-law, both with free absorption.



**Fig. 7.** Confidence contours for the photon index and column density from the single power-law fits to PKS 0548–322 data. The upper one is for the 7/4/99 observation, the lower for the 20/2/99 one. The line indicates the galactic column density.

for the ROSAT countrate. These values are quite common for Seyfert 2 objects, so this is a likely possibility.

### 3.2.3. PKS 0548–322

The planned observation for this object has been split in three parts. The second observation (26–27/2/99) was very short ( $\sim 2000$  s), and only MECS data are available. For the first observation (20/2/99), an extraction region of  $6'$  of radius has been used for the LECS, due to the presence of a contaminating source in the field of view, at  $\sim 10'$ . We have identified this source with the star GSC\_07061\_01558 in the Guide Star Catalog, probably in a flaring state: it is much less visible in the MECS image (indicating a very soft spectrum) and was completely absent in the LECS and MECS images of the third observation.

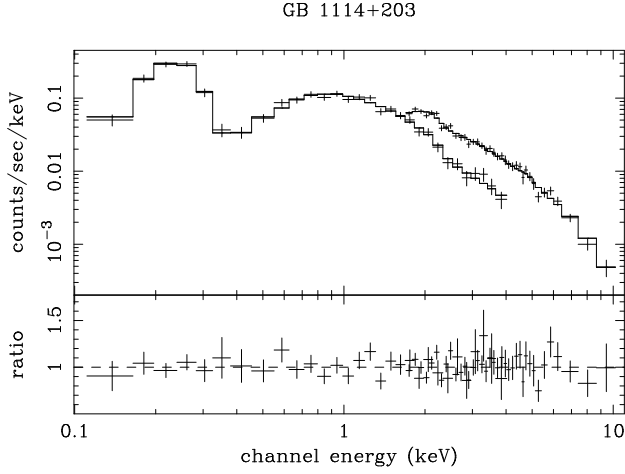
In both observations with LECS data, a single power-law fit with free absorption gives  $N_{\text{H}}$  values higher than the galactic one, at more than 99.9% confidence (see Fig. 7). The spectral index has varied significantly between the three observations, not allowing the sum of the datasets to enhance the S/N. For the third observation the single power-law model fits the data very well; instead, the first observation is significantly better fitted by a broken power-law (F-test  $> 99.8\%$ ), with a break around 4 keV. In both cases, the data require a column density in excess of the galactic one, with high significance (F-tests  $> 99.9\%$  and  $> 99\%$  respectively, see Table 2 and 3). A column density higher than galactic seems also suggested by the fit with the “curved” model: the fit with a galactic  $N_{\text{H}}$  provides low energies spectral indices slightly flatter than expected from a peak around 3–4 keV ( $\alpha_1 = 0.4$  at 0.5 keV). More likely values are obtained with  $N_{\text{H}}$  around  $3.6\text{--}4.5 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  ( $\alpha_1 = 0.7\text{--}0.8$ ).

Interestingly, this extra absorption could be associated with the BL Lac environment. In fact, PKS 0548–322 belongs to a rich cluster of galaxies, and has two companions, one of which is seen in close interaction with the host galaxy of the BL Lac object (from NTT images, see Falomo et al. 1995). Previous X-ray observations with ROSAT and ASCA (see Sambruna et al. 1998) show some evidence of spectral absorption features around 0.5 keV, which suggest the presence of circum-nuclear ionized gas, perhaps fueled by the tidal interaction. Unfortunately our data, due to the low S/N ratio in the low energy band, cannot confirm nor exclude these features.

PKS 0548–322 was detected up to  $\sim 30$  keV by the PDS: the data are compatible with the extrapolation of the power-law from lower energies.

### 3.2.4. GB 1114+203

This source presents a very steep spectrum, with a further steepening beyond 1.6 keV best fitted by a broken power-law model. The column density is in agreement with the galactic value, within the errors. No detection was achieved in the PDS



**Fig. 8.** Best fit data and model for GB 1114+203: broken power-law with fixed galactic absorption. The source was not detected in the PDS.

instrument. Although the flux level at 1 keV is comparable with that of other sources in the sample, the steepness of the spectrum ( $\alpha \sim 1.9$  beyond 1.6 keV) makes the source too faint to be detected in the PDS range. The two steep indices locate the synchrotron peak at lower energies than the observed X-ray band, thus identifying this object as a typical “normal” HBL.

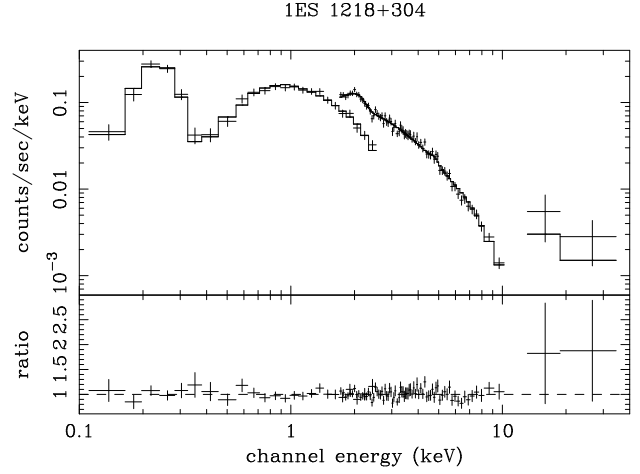
### 3.2.5. 1ES 1218+304

As the previous object, also this source presented a steep spectrum best fitted by a broken power-law with high significance ( $> 99.9\%$ ). The found column density is in agreement with the galactic value. The source is detected in the PDS up to  $\sim 30$  keV, and the data, although slightly higher, are compatible with the extrapolation of the LECS+MECS best fit model within the (large) uncertainties (Fig. 9). Again, the two steep X-ray indices identify this object as a normal HBL. Previous EXOSAT and ROSAT observations reported similar spectral properties, with steep slopes near the *BeppoSAX* values ( $\alpha \approx 1.5 \pm 0.1$  and  $\alpha = 1.22 \pm 0.03$  in the ME and PSPC instruments, respectively; see Sambruna et al. 1994, and Fossati et al. 1998).

### 3.2.6. 1ES 1426+428

The spectrum of this object is very well fitted by a single flat power-law model, with galactic absorption: there is no clear sign of bending in the shape of the residuals (see Fig. 10). Broken power-law models do not statistically improve the fit, and moreover give values of  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  both flatter than unity [they are also only marginally different ( $\alpha_2 - \alpha_1 \sim 0.1$ )]. The data in the PDS band are particularly important for this source, in order to assess or not the presence of a steeper component ( $\alpha > 1$ ) that would reveal the position of the synchrotron peak.

Unfortunately, the PDS data are contaminated by another known hard source, namely the quasar GB 1428+422 (Fabian et al. 1998). This object, characterized by a very flat spectral index ( $\alpha < 0.5$ ), lies at  $41'$  from 1ES 1426+428, thus inside the PDS f.o.v. but outside the MECS f.o.v.. For a lucky coincidence



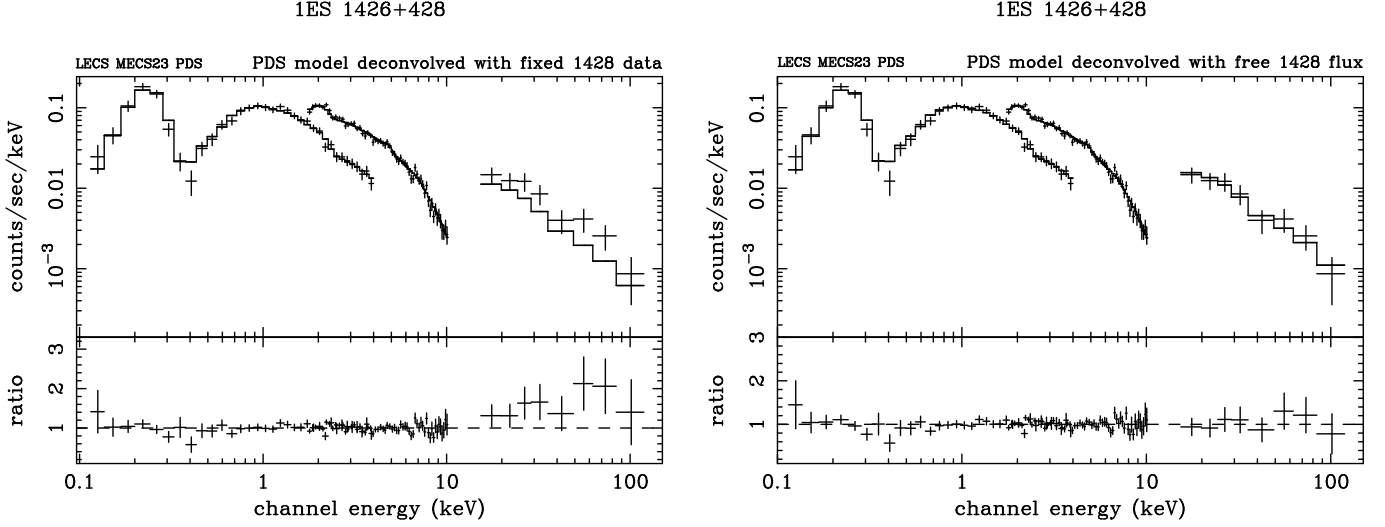
**Fig. 9.** Best fit data and model for 1ES 1218+304: broken power-law with absorption fixed at the galactic values.

however, the quasar was observed by *BeppoSAX* on 4/2/99, four days before our observation. Thanks to the collaboration between the two proposing groups, we have been able to estimate the relative inter-contamination. Furthermore, we have also checked in NED and WGACAT databases for other potentially contaminating sources within  $80'$  from 1ES 1426+428, selecting hard sources ( $HR > 0.8$ ) and/or with a high countrate, excluding those already identified as stars, and estimating their flux in the PDS range under the assumption of a power-law spectrum.

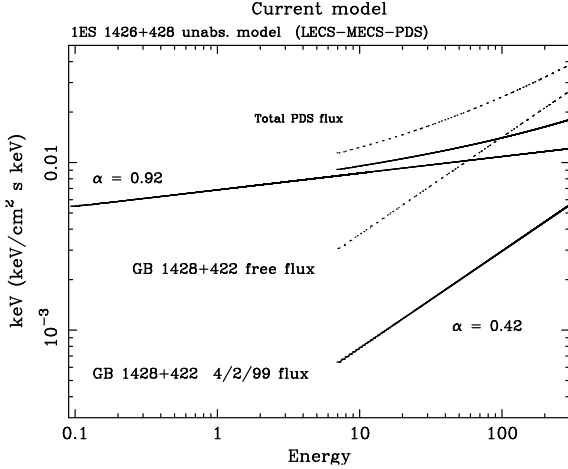
Besides the quasar, the highest contributions came from two sources: WGA J1426.1+4247 ( $\alpha \sim 0.57$ , ROSAT countrate = 0.011 cts/s) and CRSS 1429.7+4240 ( $\alpha \sim 0.87$ , ROSAT countrate = 0.015 cts/s). Their estimated high energy X-ray flux turned out to be roughly two orders of magnitude lower than 1ES 1426+428 in the PDS band, so we did not consider them, leaving GB 1428+422 as the only contaminating source.

The PDS data of both blazars were contaminated one by the other. The strategy to disentangle the two contributions has been the following. First we fitted only the LECS+MECS data of both sources. Then we extrapolated these best fit models into the PDS range, for estimating the relative contaminations. We fitted the combined LECS+MECS+PDS data of one source, adding in the PDS range the LECS+MECS model of the other source, after accounting for the instrument off-axis response, and cross-checked the results for consistency. In Fig. 11 the single components of the models used in the 1ES 1426+428 fit are shown, together with the total expected flux in the PDS instrument. Of course, this technique is based on the assumption that no large changes of flux or spectral index occurred in the four days separating the two observations, but in any case it gives a reference point to estimate possible variations. Fig. 10 (left panel) shows the fit including for the PDS model the *BeppoSAX* spectrum of GB 1428+422 ( $\alpha = 0.42$ ,  $F_{1 \text{ keV}} = 0.30 \mu\text{Jy}$ ). The PDS points remain slightly above the flat ( $\alpha_x = 0.92$ ) power-law that fits the 1ES 1426+428 LECS+MECS data, however the fit is good ( $\chi_r^2 = 1.06$ ), with no sign of declining slope up to 100 keV. A broken power-law model gives even flatter indices above 10 keV ( $\alpha_2 \approx 0.3 - 0.4$ ),





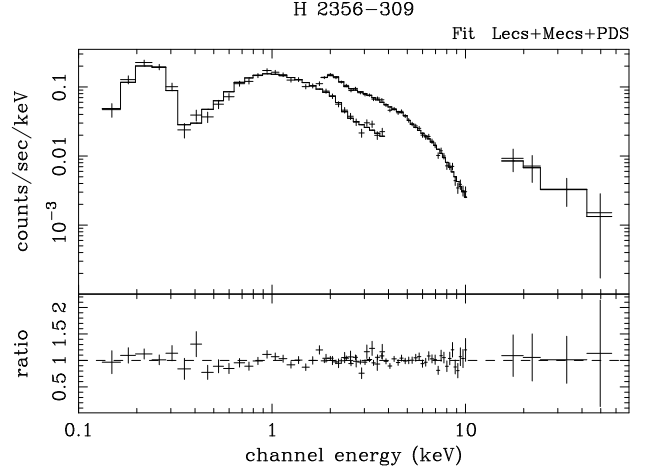
**Fig. 10.** Single Power-law fits to the 1ES 1426+428 data. The PDS data have been deconvolved with the GB 1428+422 normalization either fixed at *BeppoSAX* value (left panel) or free to vary (right panel). In both cases the slope of the GB 1428+422 spectrum is fixed at the *BeppoSAX* value ( $\alpha = 0.42$ ).



**Fig. 11.** The two models used to fit 1ES 1426+428 PDS data (shown in Fig. 10). Together with the model for the pointed source (the power-law with  $\alpha = 0.92$ ), the off-axis GB 1428+422 contribution is shown, with the two different flux levels used. The lower one (thick line) refers to the *BeppoSAX* observation value, the upper (dashed line) to the level resulting from the best fit obtained with the quasar flux as free parameter. The two curved lines correspond to the total flux in the PDS range, i.e. the sum of the  $\alpha = 0.92$  power-law with each of the two GB 1428+422 flux levels (thick and dashed lines respectively).

however, these values are not very plausible, since, even not considering the GB 1428+426 contribution, the emerging of such a flat component would have implied a  $3\sigma$  detection in the PDS also in the 100–200 keV band, not observed ( $\sim 8.2 \times 10^{-2}$  cts/s against the observed  $2.2 \pm 2.7 \times 10^{-2}$  cts/s).

Assuming also the possibility of a large flux variation for GB 1428+422 (not unlikely: in 1998, during pointed ROSAT HRI observations, it has doubled its flux over a timescale of two weeks or less, see Fabian et al. 1999), we also fitted



**Fig. 12.** Broken power-law fits to the LECS+MECS+PDS data of H 2356–309. Absorption fixed at the galactic value.

the PDS data letting the GB 1428+422 normalization free to vary (Fig. 10, right panel). Again, the 1ES 1426+428 spectrum remains flatter than unity up to 100 keV, even accounting for a GB 1428+422 increase of a factor  $\sim 4$  in 4 days, from  $F_{1 \text{ keV}} = 0.30 \mu\text{Jy}$  to  $F_{1 \text{ keV}} = 1.44 \mu\text{Jy}$ . Given the SED of 1ES 1426+428 (see Fig. 14), this result quite reliably *constrains the synchrotron peak to lie near or above 100 keV*.

### 3.2.7. H 2356–309

The spectrum of this source is not compatible with a single power-law model: there is clear evidence for a convex spectral shape, that is best fitted by a broken power-law with high significance ( $> 99.9\%$ , see Table 3). This locates the synchrotron peak around 1.8 keV. The found column density is around the galactic values. This source has been detected also in the PDS instrument up to  $\sim 50$  keV (see Fig. 12) and the data lie on the extrapolation of the MECS power-law.

#### 4. Comparison with previous X-ray observations

Among the seven sources of our sample, PKS 0548–322 and 1ES 1426+428 have been observed several times also by previous X-ray missions. Here we compare our *BeppoSAX* results with older X-ray spectra, in order to reveal and study possible variations of the synchrotron peak frequency.

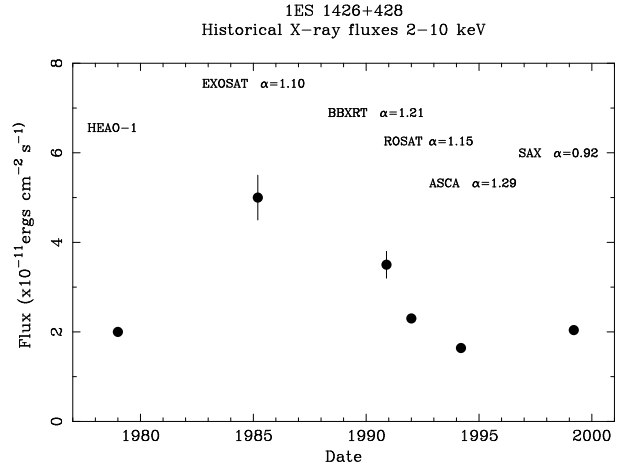
##### 4.1. PKS 0548–322

Variations of the location of the synchrotron peak have been observed even during our *BeppoSAX* observations, showing a convex spectrum peaked around  $\sim 4$  keV in the first dataset and a steep spectrum in the third observation (locating the synchrotron peak below the observed band). The ASCA observations (Sambruna et al. 1998) confirm the presence of a convex spectrum, but with the break at slightly lower energies, around 1.7 keV ( $\alpha_{\text{soft}} = 0.9 \pm 0.1$  and  $\alpha_{\text{hard}} = 1.04 \pm 0.02$ ). The ROSAT slope agrees with the lower energy index of the ASCA broken power-law ( $\alpha = 0.84 \pm 0.05$ , Sambruna et al. 1998). The EXOSAT and GINGA satellites observed the source three and five times respectively, showing again an interesting spectral variability. The EXOSAT observations of 2 November 1983 (Garilli & Maccagni 1990) and 7 March 1986 (Barr et al. 1988) report a “convex” spectrum similar to our first dataset, with break energies indicating a synchrotron peak at  $2.8 \pm 0.8$  and  $\sim 5$  keV, respectively. The 30 Nov. 1983 observation, instead, is well fitted by a steep single power-law ( $\alpha = 1.2^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$  in the 0.02–7.2 keV band), as our third dataset (Garilli & Maccagni 1990). Four out of the five GINGA observations (Tashiro et al. 1995) carried out between January 1990 and March 1991, showed an X-ray slope  $\alpha_x \sim 1$  between 2–30 keV (hence the synchrotron peak lies in this range). One observation instead (19 Feb. 1991), quite interestingly, was characterized by a very flat spectral index ( $\alpha = 0.84 \pm 0.02$ ) over the whole energy range, which would locate the synchrotron peak at energies  $\geq 30$  keV. These data suggest a possible behavior similar to Mkn 501, with the synchrotron peak which sometimes reaches the hard X-ray band, even if most of the time is rather stable in the range 1–5 keV.

PKS 0548–322 has been observed also in the TeV band, but so far no detection was reported: CANGAROO observations between October and November 1997 showed no evidence for an on-source excess (Roberts et al. 1999). The simultaneous optical and XTE All Sky Monitor X-ray measurements did not show any special activity.

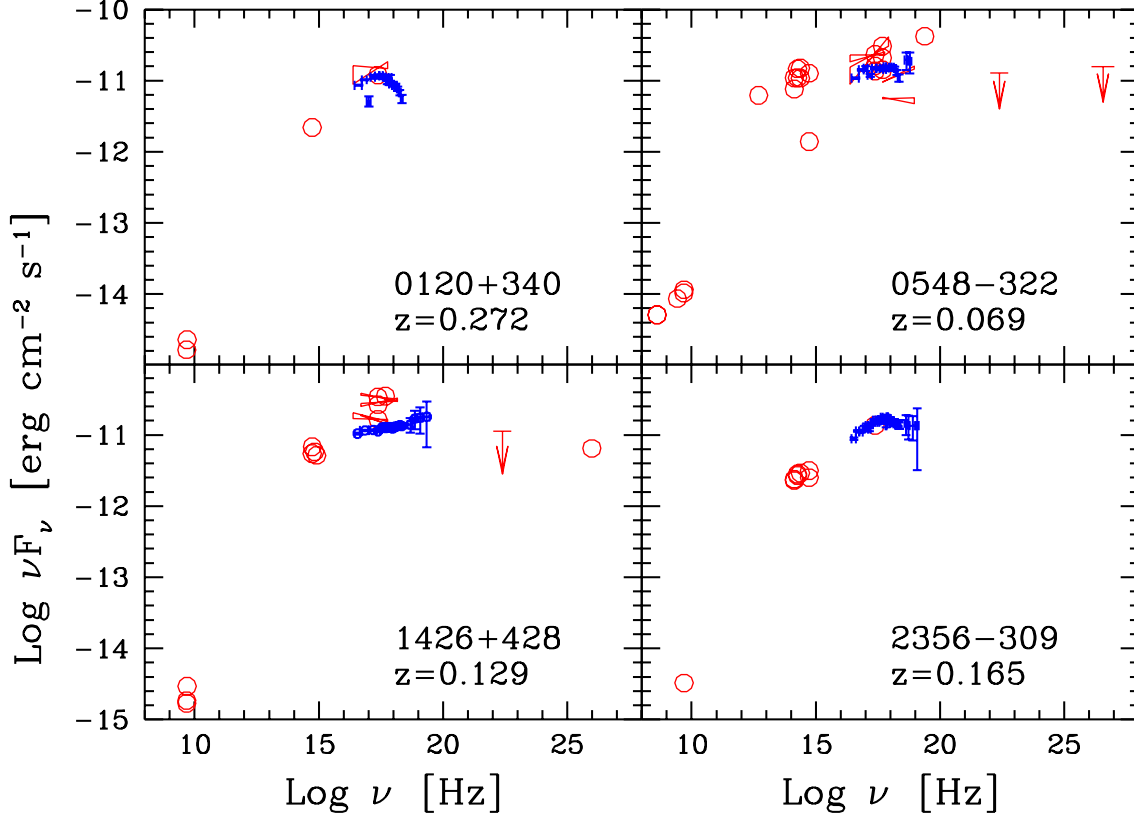
##### 4.2. 1ES 1426+428

Besides ROSAT, this source has been previously observed also by HEAO–1, EXOSAT, ASCA and the BBXRT experiment (details in Sambruna et al. 1994, 1997). In Fig. 13 we report the historical flux levels in the 2–10 keV band, together with the measured spectral indices in that band. In all the previous observations, there is no evidence of a flat spectrum above 2 keV, even in the presence of large flux variations. The *BeppoSAX* observation is the first where this source showed a flat spec-



**Fig. 13.** Historical X-ray fluxes (2–10 keV) measured by the satellites HEAO–1, EXOSAT, ROSAT, ASCA, and the BBXRT experiment (see Sambruna et al. 1997). The fluxes have been obtained from single power-law fits with galactic absorption to the 2–10 keV continuum (except ROSAT, where the values are from the extrapolation in the 2–10 keV band of the best fit model). In the upper part are also displayed the corresponding spectral indices. The errors are estimated from those on normalization and spectral index, at 90% confidence level. For ROSAT, ASCA and *BeppoSAX*, they are comparable with the marker size. Note how in the *BeppoSAX* observation the flux level was similar to the ASCA and ROSAT ones, but with a very different spectral index, indicating a shift in the peak frequency of about two orders of magnitude.

trum up to 100 keV. In BBXRT and ASCA data, the full band spectrum is best fitted by a broken power-law: in this case, the resulting break energy locates the synchrotron peak, for both observations, between 1 and 2 keV. This source therefore has undergone a shift in the peak frequency of at least two orders of magnitude. Note that, as shown by Fig. 13, the *BeppoSAX* flux in the 2–10 keV band of 1ES 1426+428 is not particularly high: it is the second lowest state observed, about  $\sim 20\%$  higher than the lowest one, observed by ASCA ( $2.04$  vs.  $1.64 \times 10^{-11}$  ergs  $\text{cm}^{-2}$   $\text{s}^{-1}$ , in the 2–10 keV band). This indicates that the object can be very powerful above 10 keV while remaining inconspicuous in the soft X-ray band. This is also supported by the XTE monitoring, which did not show any special activity during the *BeppoSAX* observation. The other two “over 100 keV” sources (i.e. Mkn 501 and 1ES 2344+514) showed a markedly different behavior, becoming very active and strong also below 10 keV when their synchrotron spectrum peaks at high energies. 1ES 1426+428 has shown that the soft X-ray activity is not always necessary to be a strong 100 keV synchrotron emitter. At the same time, in this source, a relatively faint 2–10 keV state does not guarantee a hard spectrum (see e.g. the ASCA and ROSAT data in Fig. 13): all this is revealing of a complex relation between the injected power and the location of the synchrotron peak.



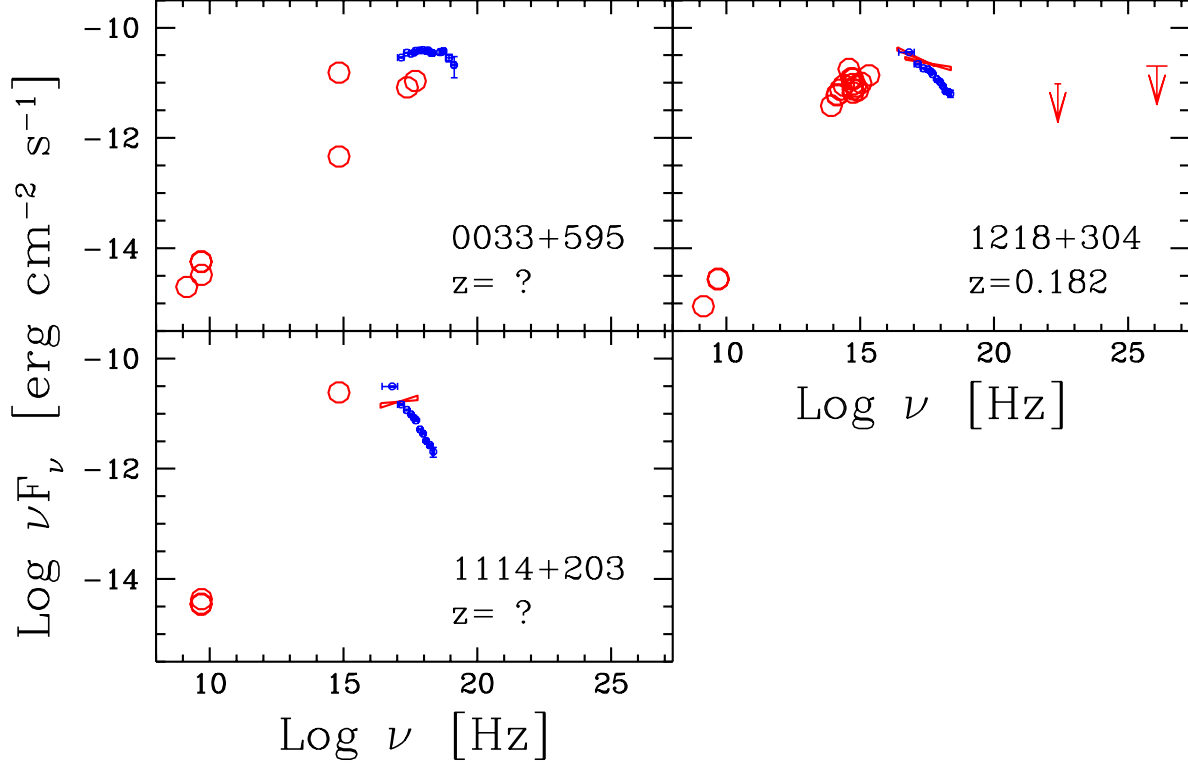
**Fig. 14.** The SEDs of the 4 BL Lacs observed in AO2, made with *BeppoSAX* (small filled points) and literature data (open circles, bow-ties for slope informations and arrows for upper limits). All four sources peak in the X-ray band.

## 5. Discussion

The main purpose of our observations was to characterize the global spectral properties of the selected candidates, verifying their “extremeness” by locating the position of the synchrotron peak by means of the X-ray spectrum itself and by the shape of the overall SED. The SEDs of the 7 sources, constructed with our *BeppoSAX* and literature data, are shown in Fig. 14 and 15. The *BeppoSAX* observations have revealed and confirmed the “extreme” nature of five objects: for four of them (1ES 0033+595, 1ES 0120+340, PKS 0548–322 and H 2356–309) the X-ray data themselves show the peak of the synchrotron emission, presenting a convex spectrum best fitted with a broken power-law whose break locates the peak in the 1–5 keV range. For 1ES 1426+428, instead, the flat X-ray spectrum up to 100 keV constrains the synchrotron peak to lie near or even above that value, and makes this source the third object ever found with such high peak frequencies, after Mkn 501 and 1ES 2344+514. For the last two sources (GB 1114+203 and 1ES 1218+304), again best fitted by a broken power-law, the indices are both steep, thus locating the peak below the observed X-ray band (see Fig. 15). Their steep spectrum qualifies them as typical HBLs, for which the X-ray band is dominated by the tail of the synchrotron emission after the peak. These results confirm that the criteria adopted to select our candidates were highly efficient (5 out of 7), and we are beginning to populate the high energy end of the synchrotron peak sequence.

An important aspect that our observations have pointed out, compared with older data, is the high variability of the peak frequency exhibited by these objects: the observed range of  $\nu_{\text{peak}}$  variations has been from less than 0.1 to 1.4 keV for 1ES 0120+340, from < 0.1 to > 20 keV for PKS 0548–322, and from  $\sim 1$  to over 100 keV for 1ES 1426+428. This can affect the classification of an object as “extreme”: in fact, if observed only once by *BeppoSAX*, 1ES 0120+340 and PKS 0548–322 would have been classified as normal HBLs (see Table 2). Mkn 501 and 1ES 2344+514 too exhibited HBL properties before their observations during flaring states. It is likely, therefore, that other “extreme” objects could be hidden in the HBL class, and would be uncovered if observed many times. Repeated observations are therefore necessary to properly identify this type of objects, and also to sample their spectral behavior in connection with flux changes. Flux variations, however, should not be the only criteria to trigger the observations for the most extreme states: 1ES 1426+428 proves that the shift in the peak frequency can be de-coupled from high flux states in the soft X-ray band.

A modeling of the SEDs and the resulting physical parameters will be presented in a forthcoming paper (for a preliminary Synchrotron Self Compton model to the AO2 sources, see Fig. 1 of Costamante et. al. 1999). Although more objects are necessary to draw reliable and statistically significant conclusions, it is nevertheless interesting to start analyzing the characteristics



**Fig. 15.** The SEDs of the 3 BL Lacs observed in AO3, made with *BeppoSAX* and literature data. Only 1ES 0033+595 peaks in the observed X-ray band; the other two objects peak at lower energies. A polynomial fit as in Wolter et al. 1998 ( $\log(\nu F_\nu) = a + b(\log \nu) + c(\log \nu)^2 + d(\log \nu)^3$ ) gives  $\log(\nu_{\text{peak}}) = 15.4$  and  $16.3$  for GB1114+203 and 1ES 1218+304, respectively.

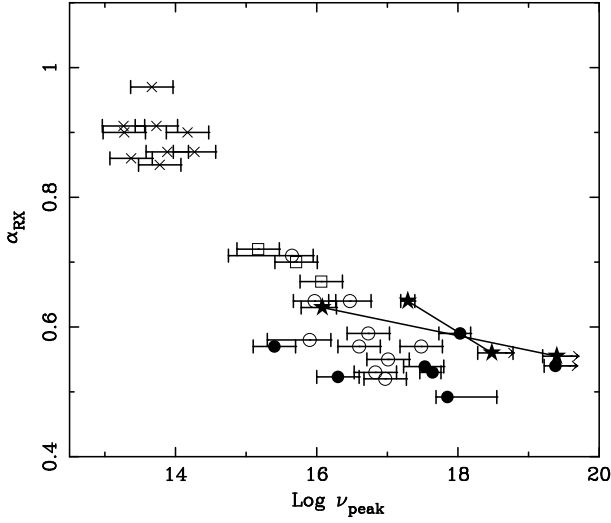
of these extreme objects also in the context of the entire class of BL Lac objects.

Fig. 16 shows the broad band spectral index  $\alpha_{rx}$  as a function of the frequency of the synchrotron peak, for the BL Lacs analyzed in this paper plus Mkn 501 and 1ES 2344+514, together with the HBLs analyzed in Wolter et al. (1998) and the RBLs analyzed in Comastri et al. 1995. It can be seen that the almost linear correlation between  $\alpha_{rx}$  and  $\log \nu_{\text{peak}}$  flattens out for large values of  $\nu_{\text{peak}}$ , reaching a “stable” value of  $\alpha_{rx} \sim 0.5$ . This is in agreement with the scenario of a synchrotron peak moving smoothly from lower to higher energies: when the peak moves beyond the X-ray band, both the radio and the X-ray fluxes are produced by the same branch of the synchrotron emission, and so both fluxes change similarly as the peak moves at still higher frequencies. Consequently  $\alpha_{rx}$  stabilizes at a (flat) value. Instead, when the radio and X-ray fluxes are produced by different branches of the synchrotron emission (before and after the peak), the radio and the X-ray fluxes change differently as the peak shifts, thus changing  $\alpha_{rx}$ .

The “moving peak scenario” also nicely accounts for the relation between  $\alpha_x$  and  $\nu_{\text{peak}}$  (Padovani & Giommi 1996), shown in Fig. 17. To reliably compare our results with previous ROSAT results, in Fig. 17 we plot *BeppoSAX* spectral indices in the soft band (i.e. the first spectral index for a broken power-law model). We can see that LBLs are characterized by flat indices ( $\alpha_x < 1$ ), since their X-ray emission is likely dominated by the flat inverse Compton process. Intermediate

BL Lacs, with  $\nu_{\text{peak}} \sim 10^{14}$ – $10^{15}$  Hz, are characterized by  $\alpha_x \sim 1$ . For them, broad band X-ray observations should reveal a concave spectrum, with the soft X-rays dominated by the steep tail of the synchrotron emission, and with the flat inverse Compton radiation emerging at higher energies (see the nice example of ON 231 in Tagliaferri et al. 2000). The steepest indices correspond to HBLs, where the X-rays are entirely dominated by the steep tail of the synchrotron emission. But as  $\nu_{\text{peak}}$  increases further, the synchrotron peak moves into the X-ray band, making the spectrum to flatten again, eventually reaching a “stable” value ( $\alpha_x \sim 0.5$ ) corresponding to the typical slope of the synchrotron spectrum well before its peak. These are the objects that we have called extreme BL Lacs in this paper (i.e. with  $\nu_{\text{peak}} > 1\text{keV}$ ).

The left panel of Fig. 18 shows  $\nu_{\text{peak}}$  as a function of the radio luminosity ( $\nu L_\nu$  at 5 GHz) for our targets and for a few samples of blazar objects (1Jy BL Lacs, Slew Survey BL Lacs and 2Jy FSRQs), including the objects studied by Wolter et al. (1999) as well as Mkn 501 and 1ES 2344+514 in the flaring state. The solid line is the phenomenological relation proposed by Fossati et al. (1998) for the analytic representation of the general SED. In the context of the samples under considerations, our extreme BL Lacs, having luminosities similar to HBLs but larger  $\nu_{\text{peak}}$ , indicate a wider range of peak frequencies covered by HBLs, compared to lower peaked objects. Indeed, the synchrotron peak frequency of the extreme BL Lacs

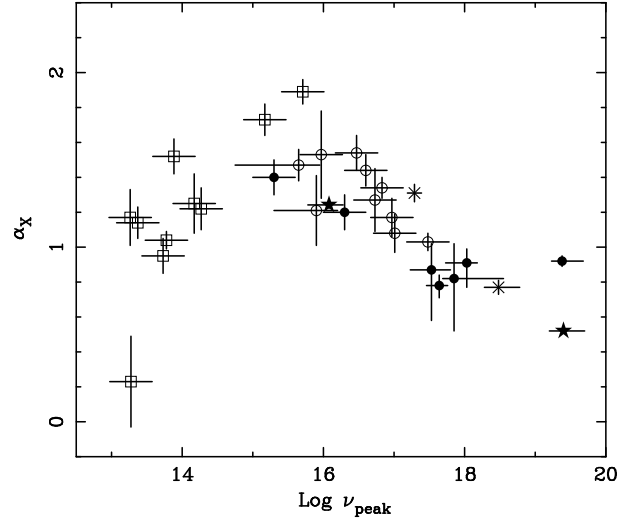


**Fig. 16.** The radio to X-ray broad band spectral index  $\alpha_{rx}$  as a function of  $\nu_{peak}$ . Open symbols correspond to data from Comastri et al. 1995 (crosses and squares), and Wolter et al. 1998 (circles). Filled circles are the sources analyzed in this paper. The stars represent the quiescent and flaring states (connected by a line) for 1ES 2344+514 and Mkn 501. The  $\alpha_{rx}$  parameters have been calculated as in Wolter et al. (1998), as well as the  $\nu_{peak}$ , when not directly measured in the X-ray spectrum.

and some HBLs is highly variable (as in the case of Mkn 501, 1ES 2344+514 and 1ES 1426+428, see Fig. 18).

At present, we do not know if this extreme spectral variability is a characteristic common to all blazars or if it is a peculiarity of only the HBLs (or some of them). It is however interesting to note that for some well studied LBL and FSRQ the value of  $\nu_{peak}$  seems to remain more constant. As an illustration we show in Fig. 18 (right panel) the observed range of variation of both  $\nu_{peak}$  and  $L_{peak} \equiv \nu_{peak} L_{\nu_{peak}}$  for three “low peak” sources of different luminosity (BL Lac itself, OJ 287 and 3C 279). The high  $\nu_{peak}$  objects seem to be characterized by a much larger  $\nu_{peak}$  variability, compared to the others, given more or less the same range of luminosity variations.

The high synchrotron peak frequencies which characterize, by definition, the extreme BL Lac class, flagging the presence of high energy electrons, make these sources good candidates for TeV emission through the inverse Compton process, as also indicated by the TeV detections of Mkn 421, Mkn 501 and 1ES 2344+514 (Catanese et al. 1997, 1998; see also Stecker, de Jager & Salamon 1996). A significant role in the propagation of such high energy photons, however, is played by the absorption resulting from pair production interactions with the intergalactic infrared background. In fact, it has been shown that photons with energies greater than  $\sim 1$  TeV should be removed by the spectra of sources with redshifts  $> 0.1$ , according to the estimates of the intergalactic IR background (Stecker & De Jager 1997, 1998). In this respect, the extreme BL Lacs could be very useful as probes for the IR background, thanks to their different redshifts which make possible a good sampling of the optical depths along  $z$ . 1ES 1426+428, in particular, should be very interesting, given its high synchrotron frequencies (in the “Mkn



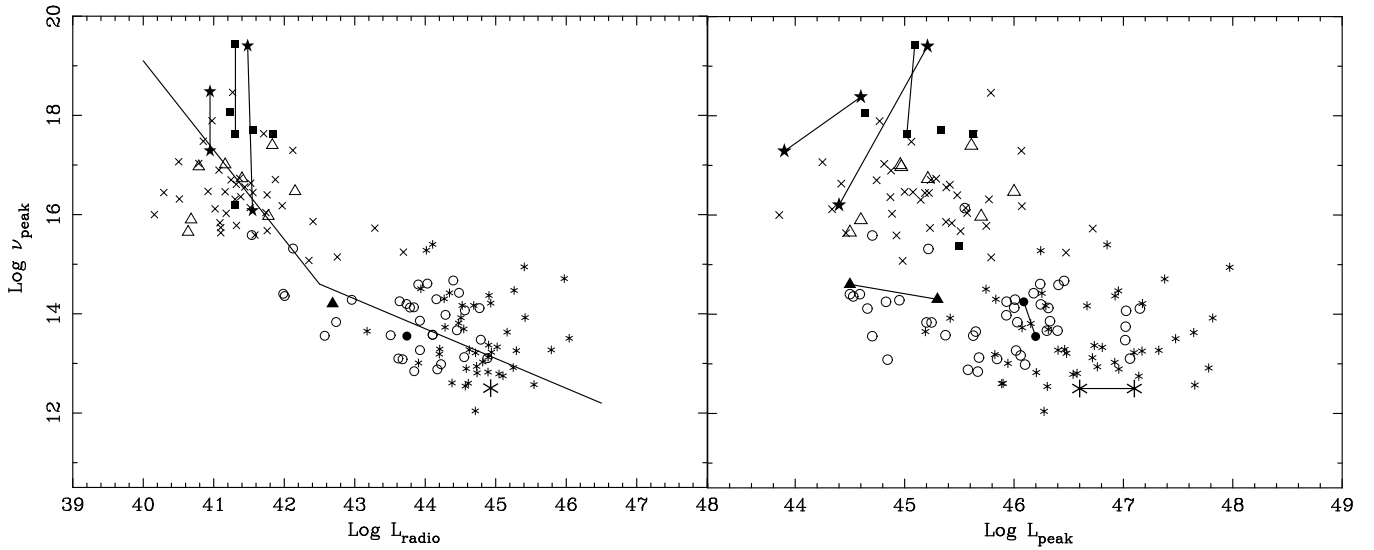
**Fig. 17.** The X-ray spectral index  $\alpha_x$  as a function of  $\nu_{peak}$  (Padovani & Giommi 1996). Open squares and circles are from Comastri et al. (1995) and Wolter et al. (1998). The values from Comastri et al. (1995) are obtained from ROSAT observations (for *BeppoSAX* results on LBLs, see Padovani et al. 2001). Filled circles mark the BL Lacs analyzed in this paper. For consistency, the  $\alpha_x$  here reported is the soft one, in case of broken power-law best fits. The stars (Mkn 501) and asterisks (1ES 2344+514) refer to the quiescent and flaring states values for these two sources.

501 class”) and its redshift at the border of the expected observable region ( $z = 0.129$ ).

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**Fig. 18.** Peak frequency vs. Radio luminosity at 5 GHz, and vs. luminosity at the peak frequency for the extreme BL Lacs data (filled squares) and the HBL data from Wolter et al. 1998 (open triangles). The other data are from Fossati et al. 1998 (1 Jy and Slew Survey BL Lacs, and 2Jy FSRQs samples, marked as circles, crosses and asterisk respectively). The short lines connect different observations parameters for the same source: on the left, Mkn 501, 1ES 2344+514 and 1ES 1426+428. On the right, together with the previous three sources, two states for three objects of different luminosity are also reported, for comparison: BL Lac itself (an Intermediate-LBL object, filled triangles), OJ287 (a LBL, filled circles) and 3C279 (a typical FSRQ, large asterisk). On the left, the broken line shows the relation between  $\nu_{\text{peak}}$  and  $L_{\text{radio}}$  assumed by Fossati et al. 1998 ( $\nu_{\text{peak}} \propto L^{-1.8}$  and  $\nu_{\text{peak}} \propto L^{-0.6}$  before and after  $\log L_{\text{radio}} = 42.5$ , respectively). For all the objects except the “extreme”, the frequency of the peak is evaluated from polynomial fits of the SEDs, and are uncertain of a factor 2 or 3. Therefore the variations here reported should be considered as indicative of the typical “box” of parameters covered by the single source. Note how the high peak objects seem to show a higher variability of synchrotron  $\nu_{\text{peak}}$ , while lower peaked sources (i.e. 3C279) show a rather steady  $\nu_{\text{peak}}$  among different luminosity states.

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